

Measurement of the Level of Health and Financial Performance Aspects in KUD Karangploso Savings and Loans Cooperative Units According to Juknis 15 of 2021 Concerning Cooperative Health Examinations

Sinta Idani Pertiwi^{1*}, Irfan Fatoni², Dwi Anggarani³, Indah Dewi Nurhayati⁴

^{1,2,3}Department of Accounting, Universitas Widya Gama, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

JEL Classification:

J24, M54, O15

Corresponding Author:

Sinta Idani Pertiwi
(sintaidani@gmail.com)

Received: 10-04-2024

Revised: 24-04-2024

Accepted: 20-05-2024

Published: 31-05-2024

Keywords:

Cooperatives, Financial Reports,
Cooperative Health Assessment,
Financial performance



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the measurement of the health level of financial performance aspects in the KUD Karangploso cooperative savings and loans units in accordance with technical guidelines 15 of 2021 concerning cooperative health inspections. The population in this study was the head, treasurer and secretary of KUD Karangploso (savings and loans units). The data collection method used in this research is by documentation, data obtained by viewing, recording, analyzing and evaluating data that has been documented by the KUD Karangploso savings and loans units where the data is data that is related and needed for research data sources. The results of this research show that the aspect of profitability and independence, in 2021 to 2022 received a maximum total score of 12, this shows that in that year the cooperative was able to at least maintain good financial performance including asset management, own capital and independence in managing operational expenses. cooperative. In terms of growth, from 2021 to 2022, the maximum total score was 16, this shows that in that year the cooperative was able to at least maintain a stable growth rate in asset management, funds received, equity and net business results.

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of the business world in the current era of globalization is increasingly closely linked to competition, encouraging business entities to make improvements in related fields in order to survive in a highly competitive product market. In the business world, there is competition from domestic to international markets. To survive and grow in this highly competitive environment, businesses must improve their operations or business strategies. The government has also taken steps to develop the Indonesian economy in the midst of an economic crisis, so there is a need for in-depth understanding of this phenomenon.

As one of the drivers of the Indonesian economy, cooperatives make a positive and significant contribution to increasing state income. The existence of cooperatives has an important impact, especially in achieving economic equality and improving community welfare. However, many of them still misunderstand the role of cooperatives, and this perception can affect the professionalism and management of cooperatives. Therefore, this research will focus on the KUD Karangploso Savings and Loans Cooperative Units, with the reasons for choosing which will be explained in the next paragraph.

The choice of KUD Karangploso as the research object was motivated by its activities in the savings and loans sector, especially in providing loans. Karangploso District, as an area that is developing rapidly in the fields of agribusiness and MSMEs, provides a relevant context for understanding the health of cooperatives. As a non-bank financial institution, KUD Karangploso has the potential to contribute to the local and national economy. Therefore, understanding the health level of cooperatives is important, especially in the face of increasingly fierce competition.

Even though KUD Karangploso plays a role in providing loans and is involved in savings and loan activities, based on the results of interviews, this cooperative has not yet implemented a cooperative performance assessment using the latest technical guidelines, namely Technical Instructions for the Deputy for Cooperatives Number 15 of 2021. This gap creates opportunities for research to evaluate and measure cooperative health level, so that it can provide a deeper understanding of the financial performance of KUD Karangploso.

The GAP summary in this research identifies that KUD Karangploso, although active in the savings and loans sector, has not implemented cooperative performance assessment in accordance with the latest *Juknis*. The novelty of this research lies in its focus on the health level of savings and loan cooperatives using new guidelines. The benefits of this research involve contributing to the general understanding of cooperative health and providing recommendations for improving performance. The aim of this research is to evaluate and measure the soundness of the financial performance aspects of the KUD Karangploso Savings and Loans Unit in accordance with the Technical Instructions for the Deputy for Cooperatives Number 15 of 2021.

Several of the phenomena above further strengthen the results of previous research, namely from (Khalimah et al., 2020) entitled "Financial performance analysis using liquidity ratios and profitability ratios at PT. Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk". Which explains that the Liquidity Ratio of PT. Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. In 2018-2020, company performance continued to decline, according to other research conducted by (Effendi et al., 2021) entitled "The Influence of Profitability, Liquidity and Leverage on Financial Distress in Manufacturing Companies in 2015-2019", found that profits/profits are obtained through sales. In this research, it is known that the profitability variable has a significant and negative influence on financial distress conditions. The next research carried out by (Widodo et al., 2021) entitled The Effect of Supply Chain Management on Competitive Advantage and Company Performance (Study at PT. Nayaka Era Husada Malang), with the result that increasing competitive advantage will increase optimal company performance at PT. Nayaka Era Husada Malang. The results of previous

research conducted by (Ariyanti et al., 2022) with the title "Analysis of the Role of Psychological Well-Being on Organizational Performance Based on Leadership Style and Job Crafting" states that Leadership Style has not been able to encourage an increase in the organizational performance of Pasuruan City Bappelitbangda. Meanwhile, the results of other research findings, by researchers (Machfiroh et al., 2022) Regarding the Health Assessment of Cooperatives in the Sawit Makmur Cooperative Based on the Technical Instructions of the Deputy for Cooperatives Number 15 of 2021, it shows that it is based on Technical Guidelines Number 15 of 2021 which is reviewed from 3 aspects, namely: 1. Evaluation of financial performance, 2. Financial management, 3. Sustainability financial condition that the health level of the Sawit Makmur Cooperative is categorized as quite healthy in the range $66 \leq X < 80$ of 67.10. As for other research that has been carried out by (Wetina et al., 2021) with the title Analysis of the Health Level of Cooperatives in the Kopdit Benefactor Savings and Loans Cooperative in Kupang City, the results of the research are The results of this research show the health of cooperatives in the KSP Kopdit Benefactor in 2016-2018 and it can be concluded that the quality of productive assets, management aspects, efficiency aspects and identity aspects cooperatives are in the Healthy predicate. The aspect of independence and growth in 2016 was in the quite healthy category, while in 2017 and 2018 it was in the unhealthy category. Furthermore, the capital aspect and liquidity aspect are in the Unhealthy predicate. The limitation of this research is that it only uses one cooperative as a research subject.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding Cooperatives

According to (Utami, 2021) Cooperatives are a form of organization that is easily found in Indonesia. A cooperative is a business entity whose members are individuals or legal persons referring to economic principles and rules with the aim of improving the standard of living of its members.

Financial Reports

According to (Andani & Valianti, 2019) In principle, financial reports are the result of an accounting system which aims to provide information about financial data. These financial reports consist of a Balance Sheet Report, Calculation of Business Results, Profit and Loss Report, Cash Flow Report, Member Economic Promotion Report, and Notes to Financial Reports.

Cooperative Health Assessment

According to (Technical Instructions for the Deputy for Cooperatives Number 15 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Cooperative Health Inspection Working Papers, 2021), Cooperative health assessment is a series of activities to collect, verify, process and analyze data and/or other information to ensure compliance with statutory regulations in order to determine the health level of the cooperative.

Financial Performance

According to (Arifin & Marlius, 2018), Financial performance is a condition that reflects the financial situation of a company which is analyzed using financial analysis tools. This makes it possible to understand the good and bad financial conditions of the company, which also reflects the level of work performance.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative is qualitative research with a descriptive approach according to Moleong (2014). Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc. by utilizing various scientific methods. The qualitative research method with a descriptive pattern is carried out, intending to systematically describe the facts and characteristics of the object or subject being studied accurately. In this research, the object used is an assessment of the health of cooperatives in the financial performance aspect which is the main focus of this study. And the subjects in this research were the head, treasurer and secretary of KUD Karangploso (savings and loan unit). The location of this research is the KUD Karangploso Unit Cooperative which is located on street Raya No. 23, Krajan, Ngijo, District. Karang Ploso, Malang Regency, East Java. 65152.

The research period is the time used by researchers in conducting research. This research period is 2 years (2021-2022), to be able to see the development of KUD Karangploso in savings and loan units and in accordance with the latest guidelines, namely the 2021 Technical Instructions on Cooperative Health Inspections, the new cooperative health inspection working paper (KKPKK) can be used to measure cooperative health level in financial reports for 2021 and beyond.

The data collection method used in this research is by documentation, data obtained by viewing, recording, analyzing and evaluating data that has been documented by the KUD Karangploso savings and loan unit where the data is data that is related and needed for research data sources.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Collection Results

Data obtained from the savings and loan unit of KUD Karangploso in the form of balance sheets and calculation of remaining operating results (SHU) for 2021-2022, as well as other institutional data:

a. Unit-Savings and Loans Balance Sheet for the period 2021 - 2022

Figure 1. Balance of Savings and Loan Units for 2021-2022

AUTONOMOUS SAVINGS AND LOANS BUSINESS UNIT KUD KARANGPLOSO BALANCE SHEET			
as of: 31 December 2021		as of: 31 December 2022	
INFORMATION	Rp	INFORMATION	Rp
ASSET		ASSET	
CURRENT ASSETS		CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash in Units	IDR 462,146,988	Cash in Units	IDR 206,461,096
Bank Jatim Cash	IDR 1,366,946	Bank Jatim Cash	IDR 211,946
BNI Bank Cash	IDR 60,025,265	BNI Bank Cash	IDR 774,200,426
. Last month's loan IDR 5,969,019,200		. Last month's loan IDR 8,036,661,350	
New loan IDR 1,129,450,000 +		New loan IDR 1,064,000,000 +	
IDR 7,098,469,200		IDR 9,100,661,350	
Angs entry IDR 713,410,950 -		Angs entry IDR 1,111,098,674 -	
Member Receivables	IDR 6,385,058,250	Member Receivables	IDR 7,989,562,676
Total assets	IDR 6,908,597,449	Total assets	IDR 8,970,436,144
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
CURRENT LIABILITIES		CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Member Savings		Member Savings	IDR 5,618,390,000
Daily Savings	IDR 4,141,218,867	Daily Savings	IDR 579,989,600
Mandatory Borrowing Savings	IDR 443,633,850	Mandatory Borrowing Savings	IDR 351,083,000
Collective Guarantee Savings	IDR 302,703,000	Collective Guarantee Savings	IDR 234,500,000
Term Savings	IDR 131,000,000	Term Savings	IDR 30,982,900
SHU Savings	IDR 30,089,000	SHU Savings	IDR 245,109,915
Member Savings	IDR 149,943,280	Umrah Savings	IDR 147,330,146
Umrah Savings	IDR 177,140,000	Voluntary Savings	IDR 50,071,800
Voluntary Savings	IDR 30,058,800	Deposit Fees	<u>IDR 2,810,000</u>
Deposit Fees	<u>IDR 1,366,946</u>	Total Current Liabilities	IDR 7,260,267,361
Total Current Liabilities	IDR 5,407,153,743	LONG-TERM OBLIGATION	
LONG-TERM OBLIGATION		Long-term debt	
Long-term debt		USP Initial Capital	<u>IDR 40,449,500</u>
USP Initial Capital	<u>IDR 40,449,500</u>	Amount of Long Term Debt	IDR 40,449,500
Amount of Long Term Debt	IDR 40,449,500	Amount of Liability	IDR 7,300,716,861
Amount of Liability	IDR 5,447,603,243	EQUITY	
EQUITY		Master Capital 2021	IDR 445,900,560
Master Capital 2021	IDR 445,900,560	Member Principal Savings	IDR 26,989,500
Member Principal Savings	IDR 26,989,500	Development Fund	IDR 343,433,418
Development Fund	IDR 343,433,418	Remaining Business Results	IDR 644,670,728
Remaining Business Results	IDR 644,670,728	Total Equity	IDR 1,460,994,206
Total Equity	IDR 1,460,994,206	Total Liabilities and Equity	IDR 8,970,436,144
Total Liabilities and Equity	IDR 6,908,597,449		

Source: KUD Karangploso Savings and Loans Unit Archives

b. Business Results Calculation Report (PHU) for the period 2021–2022

Figure 2. Report Calculation of Business Results Unit-Savings and Loans for the 2021 period

AUTONOMOUS SAVINGS AND LOANS BUSINESS UNIT KUD KARANGPLOSO REPORT CALCULATION OF BUSINESS RESULTS As of: December 2021				
NO	DESCRIPTION	2021 WORK PLAN	RILL THIS MONTH	until THIS MONTH
I	INCOME			
1	USP General + Market Services	IDR 997,636,000	IDR 69,555,450	IDR 1,469,803,450
2	Other Income (Bank Services)	IDR 3,500,000	IDR 15,616,358	IDR 22,931,465
3	Admin Revenue & Provisions	IDR 167,632,000	IDR 22,589,000	IDR 221,129,000
	Total Income	IDR 1,168,768,000	IDR 107,760,808	IDR 1,713,863,915
II	EXPENDITURE			
1	Unit Operations	IDR 50,000,000	IDR 89,180,112	IDR 89,180,112
2	Capital Services	IDR 200,000,000	IDR 119,873,500	IDR 238,766,500
3	Administration / Unit Costs	IDR 70,000,000	IDR 7,424,000	IDR 53,431,600
4	Training & Education	IDR 5,000,000	Rp -	Rp -
5	Member Business Services	IDR 74,423,067	IDR 149,943,280	IDR 247,950,280
6	Billing Fees	IDR 45,000,000	Rp -	IDR 37,500,000
7	Group Coordination Costs	IDR 30,000,000	IDR 31,880,000	IDR 59,380,000
8	Employee Benefit Costs	IDR 2,500,000	IDR 5,000,000	IDR 5,000,000
9	Representative Office Operations Tab Services. Mandatory	IDR 120,000,000	IDR 173,709,595	IDR 183,709,595
10	Borrowing	IDR 40,000,000	Rp -	IDR 33,333,300
11	Management Fees	IDR 20,000,000	Rp -	IDR 5,418,000
12	Salary expense	IDR 97,268,000	IDR 9,493,650	IDR 115,523,800
	Total Income	IDR 754,191,067	IDR 586,504,137	IDR 1,069,193,187
III	Remaining Business Results			IDR 644,670,728
	Tax 11%			IDR 70,913,780
	Remaining Net Operating Results			IDR 573,756,948

Source: KUD Karangploso Savings and Loans Unit Archives

**Figure 4.3 Report Calculation of Business Results Unit-Savings and Loans
for the period 2022**

AUTONOMOUS SAVINGS AND LOANS BUSINESS UNIT KUD KARANGPLOSO REPORT CALCULATION OF BUSINESS RESULTS As of: December 2022				
NO	DESCRIPTION	2021 WORK PLAN	RILL THIS MONTH	until THIS MONTH
I	INCOME			
1	USP General + Market Services	IDR 1,147,000,000	IDR 102,846,450	IDR 1,605,788,050
2	Other Income (Bank Services)	IDR 5,000,000	IDR 9,747,819	IDR 9,747,819
3	Admin Revenue & Provisions	IDR 179,366,000	IDR 21,280,000	IDR 316,483,000
Total Income		IDR 1,331,366,000	IDR 133,874,269	IDR 1,932,018,869
II	EXPENDITURE			
1	Capital Services	IDR 225,000,000	IDR 17,916,000	IDR 177,113,700
2	Administration / Unit Costs	IDR 50,500,000	IDR 4,254,500	IDR 62,232,808
3	Member Business Services	IDR 126,000,000	IDR 345,109,915	IDR 345,109,915
4	Credit Risk Fees/Reserves	IDR 45,000,000	IDR 207,065,950	IDR 207,065,950
5	Group Coordination Costs	IDR 30,000,000	IDR 2,500,000	IDR 30,000,000
6	Employee Benefit Costs	IDR 5,000,000	IDR 5,000,000	IDR 5,000,000
7	Representative Office Operations	IDR 80,000,000	IDR 138,043,966	IDR 148,043,966
8	Tab Services. Mandatory Borrowing	IDR 30,000,000	IDR 6,497,000	IDR 28,120,500
9	Management Fees	IDR 10,000,000	Rp -	IDR 10,485,200
10	Salary expense	IDR 125,316,000	IDR 10,460,550	IDR 125,526,600
11	Other Fees (tax)	IDR 50,000,000	IDR 65,000,000	IDR 85,000,000
Total Income		IDR 776,816,000	IDR 801,847,881	IDR 1,223,698,639
III	Remaining Business Results			IDR 708,320,230
	Tax 11%			IDR 77,915,225
	Remaining Net Operating Results			IDR 630,405,005

Source: KUD Karangploso Savings and Loans Unit Archives

Analysis Results

The analysis used to measure the health level of the KUD Karangploso savings and loans units is the Technical Instructions for the Deputy for Cooperatives Number 15 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Cooperative Health Inspection Working Papers. Health assessment in the financial performance aspect is divided into 3 (three) components, namely the first component is financial performance evaluation, in this component it is divided into 2 (two) aspects that are assessed, namely the profitability aspect, independence and the efficiency aspect. And for the second component, financial management, this component is divided into 2 (two) aspects that are assessed, namely the asset quality aspect and the liquidity aspect.

For the third component, financial sustainability, this component is divided into 2 (two) aspects that are assessed, namely the growth aspect and the identity aspect.

In Technical Guidelines Number 15 of 2021 concerning the assessment of the health of cooperatives, the financial performance aspect has an assessment weight of 40%, and each component has its own standard assessment ratio to produce values and categories or/predicates of cooperative health which are divided into 4 (four), namely healthy, quite healthy, unhealthy and/or unhealthy with the following explanation:

Rentability and Independence

Asset Profitability (Return on Assets)

Year	SHU After Tax	Total Assets	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 573,756,948	IDR 6,908,597,449	8.30%	1	Healthy	4
2022	IDR 630,405,005	IDR 8,970,436,144	7.03%	1	Healthy	4

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation above, it is known that in 2021 the SHU after tax is IDR 573,756,948, with total assets of IDR 6,908,597,449, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of SHU after tax to total assets is 8.30% which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

Different in 2022, with SHU after tax of IDR 630,405,005, with total assets of IDR 8,970,436,144, it can be calculated that the ratio of SHU after tax to total assets is 7.03%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

This assessment shows that in 2021 the cooperative will be able to utilize its assets well so that it can obtain maximum profit or net profit. Meanwhile, in 2022 the cooperative will experience a decrease in the ratio, this is due to the high total assets so that the net profit obtained is less than optimal. Thus, cooperatives need to improve or at least maintain assessment standards so that they remain in the healthy category.

Own Capital Profitability (return on equity)

Year	SHU After Tax	Total Own Capital	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 573,756,948	IDR 1,460,994,206	39.27%	1	Healthy	4
2022	IDR 630,405,005	IDR 1,669,719,283	37.76%	1	Healthy	4

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation above, it is known that in 2021 the SHU after tax will be IDR 573,756,948, while the total own capital (equity) will be IDR. 1,460,994,206, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of SHU after tax to total own capital is 39.27%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

Different in 2022, with SHU after tax of IDR. 630,405,005, while the total own capital (equity) is IDR. 1,669,719,283, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of SHU after tax to total own capital is 37.76%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

This assessment shows that in 2021, the cooperative will be able to manage its own capital very well so that it can achieve maximum net profit. Meanwhile, in 2022, the cooperative will experience a decrease in the ratio because the cooperative is less effective in managing its own capital, resulting in less than optimal net profit. However, the decrease in the ratio does not reduce the cooperative's predicate and it is still in the "Healthy" category. Cooperatives must continue to improve their ability to manage their own capital to generate maximum profits, so that there is no decline in the following years. That way, the cooperative's financial health will run well. This ratio is used to measure the cooperative's ability to earn profits with its own capital invested in the cooperative. By monitoring ROE, it can provide valuable insight into the extent to which

cooperatives are able to maintain their financial health and provide benefits to their shareholders or members.

Operational independence

Year	Income	Operating expenses	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 1,713,863,915	IDR 1,069,193,187	160.30%	1	Healthy	4
2022	IDR 1,932,018,869	IDR 1,223,698,639	157.88%	1	Healthy	4

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 the cooperative's total income will be IDR. 1,713,863,915, while the total operating expenses of the cooperative amounted to Rp. 1,069,193,187, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of cooperative income to cooperative business expenses is 160.30%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

This will be different in 2022, with total cooperative income of IDR. 1,932,018,869, while the total operating expenses of the cooperative amounted to Rp. 1,223,698,639, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of cooperative income to cooperative business expenses is 157.88%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

This assessment shows that in 2021, cooperatives have good operational independence, where their income is sufficient to cover the business expenses incurred, and this is a positive indicator for their financial health. Meanwhile, in 2022, the cooperative will experience a decrease in the ratio, this is due to a slight increase in operating expenses so that operating income is slightly less than optimal. Even though the cooperative has experienced a decline in the ratio, the cooperative is still in the "Healthy" category.

Refers to the cooperative's ability to run its operations independently without relying too much on external resources or assistance. In this context, operational independence reflects whether the cooperative can generate sufficient income from its own operations to support the sustainability of its business. This evaluation may involve an analysis of the extent to which the cooperative's operating income can cover operating costs and create adequate profit margins. In other words, the higher the level of operational independence, the better the cooperative is at maintaining continuity of operations without being overly dependent on external assistance or additional resources.

Efficiency

Operational costs to operating income

Year	Operating costs	Operating Income	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 1,069,193,187	IDR 1,713,863,915	62.38%	1	Healthy	4
2022	IDR 1,223,698,639	IDR 1,932,018,869	63.34%	1	Healthy	4

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 the operational costs of the cooperative will be IDR. 1,069,193,187, while total operational income was Rp. 1,713,863,915, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of operational costs to operational income is 62.38%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

Different in 2022, with total operational costs of IDR. 1,223,698,639, while total operating income was Rp. 1,932,018,869, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of

operational costs to operational income is 63.34%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

This assessment shows that in 2021 to 2022, the cooperative's efficiency will be in controlling operational costs so that the cooperative generates appropriate income. There is an increase in the ratio in 2022, this shows that the cooperative is still in the "Healthy" predicate, but at the same time it is a concern because it is approaching the standard for reducing the health predicate.

Operating expenses against gross SHU.

Year	Business costs	Dirty SHU	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 276,253,400	IDR 644,670,728	42.85%	2	Pretty Healthy	3
2022	IDR 525,310,558	IDR 708,320,230	74.16%	3	Unwell	2

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 cooperative business costs (including; administration costs, billing costs, group coordination costs, employee welfare costs, management costs and salary costs) will be IDR. 276,253,400, while the gross SHU is IDR. 644,670,728, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of business costs to gross SHU is 42.85%, which is in category 2 or "Quite Healthy" with a score of 3.

Different in 2022, with total business costs (including; administration costs, reserve costs, group coordination costs, employee welfare costs, management costs, salary costs and other costs) of IDR. 525,310,558, while the gross SHU is Rp. 708,320,230, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of operational costs to gross SHU is 74.16%, which is in category 3 or "Unhealthy" with a score of 2.

This assessment shows that in 2021, the ratio of business costs to gross SHU is still in the quite healthy category, the business costs incurred by cooperatives are relatively lower so that the level of profit received is also better, but cooperatives still need to re-evaluate the business costs incurred to maximize profits received. The same thing will happen in 2022, there will be a decrease in the ratio to become less healthy due to business costs being too high. This needs to be a concern for cooperatives so that there is no expansion in business costs in order to achieve better efficiency in the coming years. This ratio measures the extent to which operational costs (costs incurred to run a cooperative) and gross SHU (gross Surplus Operating Results, namely operational income minus business costs) are compared with operating income.

Asset Quality

Receivables, loans and/financing from members to total receivables, loans and/financing

Year	Member Financing	Total Financing	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 6,385,058,250	IDR 6,385,058,250	100%	1	Healthy	4
2022	IDR 7,989,562,676	IDR 7,989,562,676	100%	1	Healthy	4

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 member financing will be IDR. 6,385,058,250, while the total financing is IDR. 6,385,058,250, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of member financing to total financing is 100%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4. The same results can be seen in 2022, with

member financing of Rp. 7,989,562,676, while the total financing is IDR. 7,989,562,676, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of member financing to total financing is 100%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

This assessment shows that in both years, the proportion of funding from members to total funding was balanced in that year. This indicates the need to reduce dependence on financing from members and seek other sources of financing to achieve better financial health in the future.

Monitoring this ratio is important because it can identify risks associated with relying too heavily on one type of income. Cooperatives that are diverse in their sources of income can have a better level of sustainability in the long term. Therefore, the comparison of receivables, loans and financing to members with total gross SHU to operating income is a significant factor in measuring the financial health of savings and loan cooperatives.

Problematic receivables, loans and/financing to total receivables, loans and/financing

Year	Problematic Receivables	Total Receivables	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 223,447,039	IDR 6,385,058,250	3.50%	1	Healthy	4
2022	IDR 279,634,694	IDR 7,989,562,676	3.50%	1	Healthy	4

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 the problem receivables amounted to IDR 223,447,039, while the total receivables amounted to IDR. 6,385,058,250, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of problem receivables to total receivables is 3.50%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4. The same results can be seen in 2022, with problem receivables of IDR. 279,634,694, while the total receivables amounted to Rp. 7,989,562,676, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of problem receivables to total receivables is 3.50%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

This assessment shows that in 2021, the proportion of problem receivables is relatively low to total receivables. This is still proven in 2022. The cooperative succeeded in maintaining a low proportion of problem receivables to total receivables, indicating good quality risk management and financial health. This ratio is an important parameter in measuring the financial health of savings and loan cooperatives. This ratio describes the extent to which the cooperative has problematic receivables, loans or financing in its portfolio.

Risk reserves for problematic receivables, loans and/financing

Year	Risk Reserve	Problematic Receivables	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 0	IDR 223,447,039	0.00%	4	Unwell	1
2022	IDR 207,065,950	IDR 279,634,694	74.05%	2	Pretty Healthy	3

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 the risk reserve will be IDR. 0, while for problem receivables it is IDR. 223,447,039, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of risk reserves to problem receivables is 0.00%, which is in category 4 or "Unhealthy" with a score of 1. Different in 2022, with risk reserves of IDR.

207,065,950, while problem receivables amounted to Rp. 279,634,694, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of risk reserves to problem receivables is 74.05%, which is in category 2 or "Fairly Healthy" with a score of 3.

This assessment shows that in 2021, the cooperative did not budget reserve costs to overcome the risk of problematic receivables. Meanwhile, in 2022, the cooperative has budgeted reserve costs to overcome the risk of problematic receivables, so that in 2022 the cooperative will experience an increase in the ratio from the predicate "Unhealthy" to "Quite Healthy". This also needs to be a concern for cooperatives to budget reserve costs to overcome the increased risk of problematic receivables that occur in that year and in the coming year, in order to maintain better financial health in the future. This ratio reflects how much funds the cooperative has allocated as reserves to overcome potential losses from problematic receivables, loans or financing.

Liquidity Aspect

Cash and banks against short-term liabilities

Year	Cash and bank	Current Liabilities	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 523,539,199	IDR 5,407,153,743	9.68%	4	Not healthy	1
2022	IDR 980,873,468	IDR 7,260,267,361	13.51%	3	Unwell	2

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 the total nominal value of cash and banks will be IDR. 523,539,199, while current liabilities amount to Rp. 5,407,153,743, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of total cash and bank to current liabilities is 9.68%, which is in category 4 or "Unhealthy" with a score of 1. Different in 2022, with a total nominal cash and bank amount of IDR ,980,873,468, while current liabilities amounted to Rp. 7,260,267,361, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of total cash and bank to current liabilities is 13.51%, which is in category 3 or "Unhealthy" with a score of 3.

This assessment shows that in 2021 and 2022, cooperative assets in cash and banks are lower while current liabilities consisting of member savings are much greater, so that the ratio in this aspect gets a very low score even in 2021 in the "Unhealthy" category. . This is very important to pay attention to considering that the value of member savings is quite large. This ratio reflects how much cash and bank assets the cooperative owns compared to short-term liabilities that must be met immediately, whereas in the KUD Karangploso Savings and Loans Unit's balance sheet, the cooperative's current liabilities consist of member savings.

Receivables, loans and/financing of funds received

Year	Receivables	Funds received	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 6,385,058,250	IDR 5,777,576,661	110.51%	1	Healthy	4
2022	IDR 7,989,562,676	IDR 7,736,384,254	103.27%	1	Healthy	4

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 the total receivables will be IDR. 6,385,058,250, while the total funds received amounted to Rp. 5,777,576,661, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of receivables to funds received is 110.51%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4. In contrast to 2022, with total receivables of Rp. 7,989,562,676, while the total funds received amounted to Rp.

7,736,384,254, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of receivables to funds received is 103.27%, which is in category 4 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

This assessment shows that in 2021 to 2022, members' receivables to funds received consist of member savings and mandatory savings. This ratio shows that cooperatives are good at managing the funds they receive through loans and financing against the funds they provide as loans to member.

Current assets against short-term liabilities

Year	Current assets	Short Term Liabilities	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 6,908,597,449	IDR 6,497,725,031	106.32%	2	Pretty Healthy	3
2022	IDR 8,970,436,144	IDR 8,453,869,751	106.11%	2	Pretty Healthy	3

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 total current assets will be IDR. 6,908,597,449, while total short-term liabilities amounted to Rp. 6,497,725,031, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of current assets to short-term liabilities is 106.32%, which is in category 2 or "Quite Healthy" with a score of 3. The same results can also be seen in 2022, with total current assets of Rp. 8,970,436,144, while total short-term liabilities amounted to Rp. 8,453,869,751, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of current assets to short-term liabilities is 106.11%, which is in category 2 or "Quite Healthy" with a score of 3.

This assessment shows that in 2021 to 2022, cooperatives still have sufficient current assets to meet their short-term obligations for that year. It can be seen from the increase in the ratio in 2022 which increased by 0.21%, this shows that the cooperative has more current assets than its short-term liabilities from the previous year. This ratio is an indicator used to evaluate the extent to which savings and loan cooperatives have assets that can be easily liquidated (such as cash, receivables, and inventory) to meet short-term obligations that will soon mature (such as short-term debt and other liabilities). This ratio also reflects the cooperative's ability to manage their liquidity and pay short-term obligations smoothly.

Growth Aspects

Asset growth

Year	Current assets	Past Assets	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 6,908,597,449	IDR 6,956,959,450	99.30%	1	Healthy	4
2022	IDR 8,970,436,144	IDR 6,908,597,449	129.84%	1	Healthy	4

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 the current year's assets will be IDR. 6,908,597,449, while last year's assets in 2020 were IDR. 6,956,959,450, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of current year's assets to last year's assets is 99.30%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4. This is different in 2022, with total current year assets of Rp. 8,970,436,144, while last year's assets in 2021 were IDR 6,908,597,499, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of current year's assets to last year's assets is 129.84%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

This assessment shows that from 2021 to 2022, cooperatives experience positive and healthy asset growth, shown by the ratio in 2022, which continues to experience a higher level of asset growth compared to the previous year, this shows that cooperatives are able to manage assets efficiently so that In the following year it continued to increase.

This ratio is used to measure the extent to which savings and loan cooperatives have increased the amount of their assets compared to the short-term liabilities they have to pay in a short time.

Funding growth is welcome

Year	Current year funds	Last year's funds	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 5,777,576,661	IDR 4,926,481,000	117.28%	1	Healthy	4
2022	IDR 7,736,384,254	IDR 5,777,576,661	133.90%	1	Healthy	4

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 the funds received for the current year amounted to Rp. 5,777,576,661, while the funds received last year, namely in 2020, amounted to Rp. 4,926,481,000, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of funds received this year to funds received last year is 117.28%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4. This is different in 2022, with funds received this year amounting to IDR ,7,736,384,254, while the funds received last year amounted to Rp. 5,777,576,661, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of current year's assets to last year's assets is 133.90%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4 .

This assessment shows that from 2021 to 2022, cooperatives will continue to experience positive and healthy growth in funds received, as can be seen from the increase in funds received by cooperatives each year, resulting in an increase in scores every year. This is also shown in the rapid increase in the number of members in 2022. This ratio is used to measure how savings and loan cooperatives increase the amount of funds received from members or other parties compared to what they have to pay in a short time.

Equity growth

Year	capital for the current year	capital last year	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 1,460,994,206	IDR 955,331,100	152.93%	1	Healthy	4
2022	IDR 1,669,719,283	IDR 1,460,994,206	114.29%	1	Healthy	4

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 the current year's own capital will be IDR. 1,460,994,206, while last year's own capital, namely in 2020, was IDR. 955,331,100, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of current year's own capital to last year's own capital is 152.93%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4. This is different in 2022, with current year's own capital of IDR . 1,669,719,283, while last year's own capital, namely in 2021, was IDR. 1,460,994,206, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of current year's own capital to last year's own capital is 114.29%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

This assessment shows that from 2021 to 2022, cooperatives experienced very positive and healthy equity growth in that year. However, in 2022, the cooperative will experience a decrease in the ratio with a lower growth rate compared to the previous year, this is due to the imbalance in the ratio between the two with the amount of capital being very far apart. Even though there has been a decline in growth rates, cooperatives are still in the "Healthy" category above the standard cooperative Health ratio. This ratio is used to measure how savings and loan cooperatives increase the equity or ownership received from members or other parties compared to the short-term obligations they have to pay in a short time.

Growth in net operating results

Year	SHU current year	SHU last year	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 573,756,948	IDR 609,771,797	94.09%	1	Healthy	4
2022	IDR 630,405,005	IDR 573,756,948	109.87%	1	Healthy	4

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 the current year's business results will be IDR. 573,756,948, while last year's business results, namely in 2020, were IDR. 609,771,797, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of current year's business results to last year's business results is 94.09%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4. Different in 2022, with current year's business results of IDR . 630,405,005, while last year's business results, namely in 2021, amounted to Rp. 573,756,948, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of current year's business results to last year's business results is 109.87%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

This assessment shows that in 2021 to 2022, cooperatives continue to experience positive and healthy levels of growth in business results, as evidenced by a higher ratio level in 2022. This shows the efficiency of cooperatives in managing business results so as to achieve maximum business results. This ratio is used to measure how the cooperative's net business results, namely net profit after all costs and expenses have been deducted, develop compared to the short-term obligations they have to pay in a short time.

Aspects of Identity

Main income to total income

Year	Main income	Total income	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 1,469,803,450	IDR 1,713,863,915	85.76%	1	Healthy	4
2022	IDR 1,605,788,050	IDR 1,932,018,869	83.11%	2	Pretty Healthy	3

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 the main income will be IDR. 1,469,803,450, while total income was IDR. 1,713,863,915, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of main income to total income is 85.76%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4. In contrast, in 2022, the main income will be IDR. 1,605,788,050, while total income is IDR 1,932,018,869, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of main income to total income is 83.11%, which is in category 2 or "Quite Healthy" with a score of 3.

This assessment shows that in 2021, the ratio of cooperatives in the "Healthy" predicate shows that cooperatives are quite good at utilizing their main income which comes from the service and general sectors so that the ratio of the cooperative's total income is also maximum. Meanwhile, in 2022, the cooperative experienced a decrease in the ratio for the "Quite Healthy" predicate, this was due to the growth in its main income being slightly less than optimal, resulting in a decrease in the ratio of 2.65% in that year. This ratio is used to measure how large a portion of the cooperative's total income comes from main or core sources of income. This helps in evaluating the extent to which cooperatives depend on their core income sources in generating overall income.

SHU net of principal savings and mandatory savings

Year	Clean SHU	basic & mandatory savings	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 573,756,948	IDR 5,434,143,243	10.56%	3	Unwell	2
2022	IDR 630,405,005	IDR 7,289,417,861	8.65%	4	Not healthy	1

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 the net SHU will be IDR. 573,756,948, while the total basic and mandatory savings is IDR. 5,434,143,243, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of net SHU to principal and mandatory savings is 10.56%, which is in category 3 or "Less Healthy" with a score of 2. Different in 2022, with a net SHU of IDR. 630,405,005, while the total basic and mandatory savings are IDR. 7,289,417,861, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of net SHU to basic and mandatory savings is 8.65%, which is in category 4 or "Unhealthy" with a score of 1.

This assessment shows that in 2021 and 2022, the cooperative's net SHU will not be able to cover the majority of members' principal and mandatory savings for that year, because there is no balance between the net SHU generated by the cooperative and the amount of principal and mandatory savings received from members. . The ratio of net SHU to principal and mandatory savings is a measure used to evaluate how effective cooperatives are in generating net profit (SHU) in relation to the amount of principal and mandatory savings they receive from members.

Member savings participation

Year	incoming savings	total savings	Ratio (%)	Mark	Category	Score
2021	IDR 5,407,153,743	IDR 5,434,143,243	99.50%	1	Healthy	4
2022	IDR 7,260,267,361	IDR 7,289,417,861	99.60%	1	Healthy	4

Source: Secondary data processed, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it is known that in 2021 incoming savings will be IDR. 5,407,153,743, while the total basic and mandatory savings is IDR. 5,434,143,243, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of incoming deposits to total deposits is 99.50%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4. In contrast to 2022, with incoming deposits of IDR. 7,260,267,361, while total savings amounted to Rp. 7,289,417,861, thus it can be calculated that the ratio of incoming savings to total savings is 99.60%, which is in category 1 or "Healthy" with a score of 4.

This assessment shows that in 2021 to 2022 member savings participation is high or has reached above the expected level. This can be seen from the large amount of incoming savings coming from mandatory member savings, which means it shows participation in becoming a member in the cooperative. This aspect also refers to the extent to which cooperative members participate in saving and investing their money in the form of savings to the cooperative.

Health assessment of the Karangploso KUD Savings and Loans Unit

Measuring the level of health in financial performance aspects KUD Karangploso savings and loan unit, in line with the guidelines explained in Technical Guidelines Number 15 of 2021 concerning Cooperative Health Inspections, is an important step in understanding and evaluating the stability and operational continuity of this cooperative.

The calculation of the Unit-Savings and Loans Health Assessment at KUD Karangploso for the 2021-2022 financial year is as follows:

Recapitulation of Health Assessment Score Calculation Results

No	Rated aspect	Component	Score	
			2021	2022
I	Financial Performance Evaluation			
1.	Profitability	Return on Assets (ROA)	4	4
		Return on Equity (ROE)	4	4
		Operational Independence	4	4
<i>Total score</i>			12	12
2.	Efficiency	Operational Costs to Operational Income	4	4
		Operating Costs to Gross SHU	3	2
<i>Total score</i>			7	6
II	Financial management			
3.	Asset Quality	Receivables, loans and/financing from members towards total receivables, loans and/financing.	4	4
		Problematic receivables, loans and/financing to total receivables, loans and/financing.	4	4
		Risk reserve for problematic receivables, loans and/financing.	1	3
<i>Total score</i>			9	11
4.	Liquidity	Cash and Banks against short term	1	2
		Receivables, loans and/financing against funds received.	4	4
		Current Assets against short term liabilities.	3	3
<i>Total score</i>			8	9
III	Financial Sustainability			
5.	Growth	Asset Growth	4	4
		Growth in Funds Received	4	4
		Equity Growth	4	4

No	Rated aspect	Component	Score	
			2021	2022
		Growth in Net Operating Results	4	4
Total score			16	16
6.	Aspects of Identity	Main income to total income	4	3
		Members Share Capital Effect	2	1
		Member Savings Participation	4	4
Total score			10	8
Total Score 6 aspects			62	62
Health Predicate			UNDER SUPERVISION	UNDER SUPERVISION
Average			62	
Health Predicate 2021-2022			UNDER SUPERVISION	

Measuring the level of soundness in the financial performance aspect of the KUD Karangploso savings and loan unit is carried out through a number of established criteria.

The first aspect assessed is profitability and independence, which consists of 3 (three) components. In 2021, all components here get a total score of 12, and in 2022 it will still be stable with the same total score, namely 12. Based on the score results, the cooperative is able to maintain the net profits obtained with capital which is the source of income or profit itself.

The second aspect is efficiency, which also consists of 2 (two) components. In 2021, the score was 7, but in 2022 the score dropped to 6. Based on the score results, the condition of the cooperative is still unstable in providing services to its members using the assets they own.

The third aspect is asset quality, which consists of 3 (three) components. In 2021 it received a total score of 9, while in 2022 it experienced an increase with a total score of 11. Based on the score results, the cooperative was able to improve the level of sound quality of assets in managing member receivables and problem receivables.

The fourth aspect is liquidity, which consists of 3 (three) components. In 2021 it received a score of 8, while in 2022 the total score increased to 9. Based on the score results, the cooperative experienced an increase in the liquidity aspect, which means that from year to year the cooperative is able to overcome or fulfill its short-term obligations such as debt.

The fifth aspect is growth, which consists of 4 (four) components. In 2021 and 2022, all growth components received a maximum score of 16. Based on the score results, cooperatives have a very good growth rate in terms of healthy financial performance.

The sixth aspect is identity, which also consists of 3 (three) components. In 2021 it got a total score of 10, but in 2022 the total score dropped to 8. This is because the net SHU ratio is too low to the total principal and mandatory savings of members.

The total score from the six aspects above for 2 (two) years, in 2021 is 62, the same result can also be seen in 2022, namely 62. Thus, the health predicate for cooperatives in the 2021-2022 period is "UNDER SUPERVISION" with The average score is 62. This means that cooperatives still really need to evaluate, especially on aspects that are still below the "Healthy" standard, to improve their financial health, especially in terms of asset quality, liquidity and identity aspects.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research measuring the health level of savings and loan cooperatives in KUD Karangploso savings and loan units for 2021-2022 in the Financial Performance Aspect based on Technical Instructions Number 15 of 2021 concerning Cooperative Health Inspections, the total score was carried out on 6 aspects, namely:

- 1) Aspects of profitability and independence, from 2021 to 2022 received a maximum total score of 12, this shows that in that year the cooperative was able to at least maintain good financial performance including asset management, own capital and independence in managing the cooperative's operational expenses.
- 2) In the efficiency aspect, in 2021 it received a total score of 7, while the score in 2022 dropped to 6. This shows that cooperatives must improve the efficiency aspect of financial performance, especially the ratio of business costs to gross SHU. There will be an increase in operating costs in 2022 so that the ratio to gross SHU will be smaller and there will be a decrease in the score for that year. Cooperatives need to identify and overcome problems in managing operational efficiency, monitoring the quality of assets owned, and their investment strategies.
- 3) The asset quality aspect, in 2021 received a total score of 9, while the score in 2022 increased to 11. This shows that cooperatives are able to improve the health of the asset quality aspect in managing member receivables and problem receivables. The ratio of risk reserves to problem receivables is a concern, because in 2021 the cooperative did not have reserve funds to deal with problem receivables, causing the ratio of risk reserves to problem receivables to be the lowest ratio in 2021, but in 2022 the cooperative will overcome this problem. by providing reserve funds to deal with problem receivables, so that in 2022 the ratio will increase, from previously "Unhealthy" to "Quite Healthy".
- 4) In terms of liquidity, in 2021 it received a total score of 8, while the score in 2022 increased to 9. This shows an increase in the cooperative's financial performance in fulfilling its obligations or debts. However, cooperatives still have to pay more attention, especially in cash and bank management of current liabilities, this is because the cash and bank ratio tends to be lower for current liabilities which include member savings.

REFERENCE

Andani, R., & Valianti, RM (2019). Financial Performance Analysis of the Maju Bersama Village Unit Cooperative, Kencana Mulia Village, Rambang District. *Journal of Accounting Media (Mediation)*, 2(1), 49-82.
<https://doi.org/10.31851/jmediasi.v2i1.4916>

- Arifin, IZ, & Marlius, D. (2018). Financial Performance Analysis Pt. Pawnshop Ulak Karang Branch. *Finance And Banking*, 1–10.
- Ariyanti, R., Hermawati, A., & Suci, RP (2022). Analysis of the Role of Psychological Well-Being on Organizational Performance Based on Leadership Style and Job Crafting. ... of Innovation Research and ..., 2(3), 725–734.
<https://www.bajangjournal.com/index.php/JIRK/article/view/3129%0A>
<https://www.bajangjournal.com/index.php/JIRK/article/download/3129/2247>
- Effendi, AEP, Mas'ud, M., & Hermawati, A. (2021). The Influence of Profitability, Liquidity and Leverage on Financial Distress in Manufacturing Companies in 2015-2019. The 2nd Widyagama National Conference on Economics and Business (WNCEB 2021), Wnceb, 96–106. <http://publishing-widyagama.ac.id/ejournal-v2/index.php/WNCEB>
- Technical Instructions for the Deputy for Cooperatives Number 15 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Cooperative Health Inspection Working Papers, Pub. L.No. 15 (2021). https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjV0tP3o_yDAX4zTgGHd5iACcQFnoECA4QAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fjdih.kemenkopukm.go.id%2Fdoc%2Fdetail%2Fdoc-925-v_regulation&usg=AOvVaw2oAsT3d6UUuwNF1cErVDN7&opi=89978449
- Khalimah, N., Hermawati, A., & Survival. (2020). Financial performance analysis using liquidity ratios and profitability ratios at PT. Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. *Call for Papers*, 19(11), 3–16.
- Machfiroh, IS, Permadi, J., Widiya, AAS, & Putri, RP (2022). Assessment of Cooperative Health in the Makmur Palm Oil Cooperative Based on Technical Instructions for the Deputy for Cooperatives Number 15 of 2021. *Journal of Accounting*, 14(2), 262–274.
- Utami, AB (2021). Analysis of the Application of Accounting in the Republic of Indonesia Employee Cooperative (KPRI) SMA Negeri 1 Pasaman.
- Wetina, OF, Foenay, CC, & Amtiran, PY (2021). Analysis of the Health Level of Cooperatives in the Kopdit Benefactor Savings and Loans Cooperative in Kupang City. *Ecobis Journal: Business Economics & Management*, 11(1), 173–185. <https://doi.org/10.37932/jev11i1.250>
- Widodo, W., Suci, RP, & Adya Hermawati. (2021). The Influence of Supply Chain Management on Competitive Advantage and Company Performance (Study at PT. Nayaka Era Husada Malang). *Conference on Economic and Business Innovation*, 35, 1–10.